

STATISTICAL REPORT ON PERSONS REGISTERING AT THE FIRST REGISTRATION
UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACT 1951.

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STATISTICAL REPORT ON PERSONS REGISTERING AT THE FIRST REGISTRATION
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1. Introduction. During May, 1951, all male British Subjects resident in Australia, who attained or would attain the age of eighteen between 1st November, 1950 and 31st July, 1951, were required to register for National Service under the National Service Act, 1951. Registration was effected by filling up a form, obtained from a Post Office or from a District Employment Office, and posting this form to the National Service Registration Office of the District. The Districts were identical with the Districts of the Employment Service of the Department of Labour and National Service, the District Employment Office serving as the local centre for National Service Registration.

By collaboration between the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician it was arranged that all original registration forms, after registration had been effected, should be brought to a centre where the information on them needed for statistical purposes could be coded and transferred to machine cards. From these cards the statistics in the present report, as well as other more detailed statistics relating to individual Districts, were prepared.

The registrants represent a cross-section of the youth of Australia. While information as to their occupational status and educational position may be primarily of use in the administration of the National Service Act, it is felt that it may also be found useful for other purposes. In the notes that follow, therefore, the statistics are examined from a general standpoint without any reference to the subsequent action of deferment, medical examination and call-up which follow registration according to the provisions of the Act.

2. Numbers registering. The total number of registrants (persons registering) within the compulsory age limits was 37,676. It is estimated that the male population of Australia of the same age numbered 41,260, the registrants being equal to 91.3 per cent. of this estimated possible total. The corresponding figures for the States are shown in Table A. The estimates, which are based on the Census of 1947, may be defective in so far as there has been unrecorded interstate migration since the census, but the national total may be regarded as reasonably accurate, while the conclusion that the proportion of registration achieved in South Australia was higher than average, and in Queensland somewhat lower than average, seems to be established. In the interpretation of the later tables, it must not be forgotten that registration did not cover one hundred per cent of the persons liable to register and if omissions were more prevalent in some sections, for example, in rural areas, or in agriculture, this will introduce an element of inaccuracy into the various proportions which have been calculated.

TABLE A : REGISTRANTS AS PROPORTION OF ESTIMATED TOTAL PERSONS

State	Estimated Persons (a)	Persons Registering	Proportion Registering (per cent)
New South Wales (incl. A.C.T.)	16,550	15,225	92.0
Victoria ..	10,440	9,649	92.4
Queensland ..	6,450	5,664	87.8
South Australia (incl. N.T.)	3,240	3,145	97.1
Western Australia ..	2,980	2,673	89.7
Tasmania ..	1,600	1,320	82.5
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	41,260	37,676	91.3

(a) males born between 1st November, 1932 and 31st July, 1933 (inclusive).

3. Gainfully-occupied registrants. The great majority of the registrants had already entered the labour force; and again the great majority were in regular employment. For the Commonwealth, the proportion of registrants gainfully occupied was 93.3 per cent. Among the 35,137 gainfully-occupied were 594 described as unemployed, a figure too low to suggest any scarcity of employment. Of the 2,539 registrants not gainfully occupied, all except 233 were described as students or school pupils, the small residual number being made up of inmates of institutions and other dependants, including invalids.

The gainfully-occupied proportions for the States and Territories are shown in Table B and the complementary proportions of students are substantially those shown for "full-time students" in Table C. The low student proportion in Tasmania, 3.0 per cent as compared with a general average of 6.8 per cent., may suggest that there was a heavy deficit in registration among students there, but the existence of a lower proportion of students in Tasmania than in other States is confirmed by other statistics, not connected with the 1951 Registration.

TABLE B : GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED REGISTRANTS, REGISTRANTS ARTICLED
AND REGISTRANTS APPRENTICED

State or Territory	Gainfully-occupied		Articled registrants	Apprenticed registrants	Proportion per cent (a)
	No.	Per cent.			
New South Wales	14,171	93.6	269	3,559	27.0
Victoria	8,850	91.7	53	2,133	24.7
Queensland	5,327	94.0	69	1,358	25.5
South Australia	2,890	93.1	12	634	21.9
Western Australia	2,501	93.6	28	665	26.6
Tasmania	1,273	96.4	9	262	20.6
Australian Capital Territory	87	95.6	3	20	26.4
Northern Territory	38	95.0	-	4	10.5
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	35,137	93.3	443	8,635	25.8

(a) Proportion of articulated or apprenticed registrants to total gainfully-occupied, per cent.

4. Full-time students. The total number of full-time students among the registrants was 2,577. Out of these, 290, including 264 teachers, were classed with the gainfully occupied, but the great majority belong naturally to the not-gainfully-occupied section. Of the full-time students, 941 were attending universities, 232 technical colleges, 269 teachers' training colleges, 146 agricultural colleges and 118 religious training colleges. 769 were at secondary schools of an academic type and 102 at other schools, which include business colleges. Corresponding figures for the States and Territories are shown in Appendix Table 3.

5. Part-time students. In addition to full-time students, larger numbers of part-time students were found among the registrants, drawn almost entirely from the gainfully occupied. In fact, whereas 6.8 per cent. of all registrants were full-time students, 26.2 per cent. were part-time students, the latter representing 28.1 per cent. of the gainfully occupied. Technical colleges account for the majority (7,379) of the part-time students, but there were also 283 at universities, 242 at secondary schools and 1959 at other schools, which again include business colleges. The proportion of part-time students is remarkably uniform over the four larger State groups of registrants. It is distinctly lower in Tasmania and higher in the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE C : NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF STUDENTS AMONG THE REGISTRANTS

Note:- Teachers in training are included among the full-time students.

State or Territory	No. of students			Student proportions		
	Total (c)	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time (a)	Part-time (a)	Part-time (b)
New South Wales	5,096	1,018	4,077	6.7	26.9	28.8
Victoria	3,358	799	2,557	8.3	26.5	28.9
Queensland	1,832	331	1,501	5.9	26.5	28.2
South Australia	1,046	214	828	6.9	26.6	28.6
Western Australia	782	170	612	6.4	22.9	24.5
Tasmania	285	39	246	3.0	18.6	19.3
Australian Capital Territory	41	4	37	4.4	40.7	42.5
Northern Territory	7	2	5	5.0	12.5	13.2
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	12,447	2,577	9,863	6.8	26.2	28.1

- (a) Per cent of all registrants. (b) Per cent of all gainfully occupied.
(c) Includes 7 students not specified as full-time or part-time.

Further indications of the educational position of the registrants are given by the numbers who were described as articulated to a profession or apprenticed to a trade. Articled pupils numbered 443 and apprentices 8,635, together representing 25.8 per cent of all working registrants. The proportion, shown in Table B, varied from 27.0 per cent in New South Wales to 20.6 per cent in Tasmania. Appendix Table 1 shows that 359 out of the 443 articulated pupils were students and 6,137 out of the 8,635 apprentices were students. There remained a substantial number of part-time students (3,361) who, though working, were not articulated or apprenticed.

6. Industries. The gainfully-occupied registrants, according to the industry, or branch of economic activity, in which they were engaged, are shown in Appendix Table 4, the number in each broad group in each State or Territory being given. The proportion of the total found in each broad group, for Australia as a whole, is shown in Table D. For comparison, the 1947 Census proportions among working males in the 15-19 age-group and among working males of all ages are shown; and the proportions found at the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945 among males then aged about eighteen years, males aged approximately 15 to 19 years, and males of all ages are also given.

TABLE D : PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED MALES
AMONG THE INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group	Regis- trants 1951	1945 Survey			1947 Census	
		All Ages	Born 1926- 1930	Born 1927 (a)	All Ages	Aged 15-19
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	18.3	23.3	26.2	25.0	19.1	20.0
Mining, quarrying	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.4
Manufacture, repair	33.6	30.6	35.7	37.2	26.0	28.9
Building, construction	10.0	7.4	4.6	4.6	9.3	5.8
Transport, communication	10.4	10.1	8.8	9.0	10.8	9.1
Property, finance	3.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.2
Commerce	13.1	10.5	13.3	11.9	11.2	12.4
Public administration, professions	5.4	7.6	3.5	4.4	8.5	6.8
Recreational and personal service	2.3	3.7	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.5
Ill-defined and not stated	1.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	7.0	10.9
<u>Total gainfully occupied</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Aged 17 years 5 months to 18 years 4 months (inclusive) at the time of the Survey (1st June 1945).

The manufacture and repair group of industries accounted for 33.6 per cent of all the gainfully-occupied registrants, while a further 10.0 per cent were engaged in building and construction. Thus the two main groups of "secondary" industries contained 43.6 per cent. By contrast the primary groups, agriculture, forestry and fishing with 18.3 per cent and mining and quarrying with 1.8 per cent, contained only 20.1 per cent of the working registrants. The "services" of commerce and transport accounted respectively for 13.1 per cent and 10.4 per cent, recreational and personal services for a further 2.3 per cent, and property and finance (which is mostly banking and insurance) for a further 3.7 per cent. Public administration and professional services accounted for 5.4 per cent, but this group is affected more than any other by the fact that large numbers of young persons will enter it after the age of 18, most of the full-time students being destined eventually to find a place in this group.

Apart from the professions, the distribution of the eighteen-year-olds among the industries will generally be similar to the distribution of the whole male working population. Higher proportions among the younger people are to be expected in those industries which are relatively of increasing importance, lower among those which are relatively declining. So in 1945 the agriculture and the manufacture and repair groups showed higher proportions among young males than among males of all ages, while building and, to a lesser extent, transport showed signs of a smaller intake of young persons. The 1951 registrations would suggest that the war-time movement of young males into manufacturing industry, which had been reversed in 1947, was again running strongly, but that the war-time movement into agriculture, which had slackened off in 1947, had further slackened. Nevertheless, as registration may have been less complete in rural areas than in urban, the evidence of the registrations is not conclusive on this point. The statistics reflect a striking movement into building and construction and probably significant movements into property and finance and into commerce.

7. Occupations. The occupations of gainfully-occupied registrants are shown in some detail, for Australia as a whole, in Table 6, while broad groups of occupations are shown for each State or Territory in Appendix Table 5. Manual workers, apart from those in essentially rural occupations, accounted for 55.14 per cent of all working registrants, 27.47 per cent being classed as skilled, 6.48 per cent as unskilled and 21.19 per cent as intermediate. The commercial and clerical occupations account for 20.33 per cent, 13.67 per cent following clerical and 6.66 per cent commercial, i. e. sales, and financial occupations. In rural, hunting and fishing occupations 17.64 per cent was found.

8. Occupations of students. It has already been pointed out that 28.1 per cent of all working registrants were described as part-time students and a further 290, mostly teachers, as full-time students; so that in all 10,141 or 28.9 per cent of working registrants were students. The occupations of the students appear in some detail in Appendix Table 6 and are summarized in Table E. The student proportion was 78.6 per cent among registrants in the professional and semi-professional class, 62.0 per cent in the skilled manual class, 39.7 per cent in the clerical class, 26.5 per cent in the small administrative class, over 11 per cent in the commercial and financial occupations and in the service occupations; but elsewhere it was less than ten per cent.

TABLE E : TOTAL REGISTRANTS, ARTICLED OR APPRENTICED REGISTRANTS AND STUDENT REGISTRANTS, IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL CLASS

Occupational Class	Total registrants		Articled or apprenticed		Students	
	No.	%	No.	%(a)	No.	%(a)
Rural, hunting, fishing	6,197	17.64	17	0.3	166	2.7
Professional and semi-professional	1,305	3.71	582	44.6(b)	1,026	78.6(b)
Administrative	83	0.24	7	8.4	22	26.5
Clerical	4,805	13.67	28	0.6	1,907	39.7
Commercial and financial	2,340	6.66	257	11.0	262	11.2
Skilled manual	9,651	27.47	7,238	75.0	5,980	62.0
Manual, not classed according to skill	7,446	21.19	783	10.5	641	8.6
Unskilled manual	2,277	6.48	13	0.6	62	2.7
Service occupations	503	1.43	149	29.6	59	11.7
Occupation not stated	530	1.51	4	0.8	16	3.0
Total gainfully occupied	35,137	100.00	9,078	25.8	10,141	28.9

(a) Per cent of total registrants in the same occupational class.

(b) Exclusive of 264 full-time training college students (teachers) the proportions would be: articled or apprenticed 55.9 per cent; students 73.2 per cent.

9. Articled pupils. The 443 articled pupils were found predominantly in the professional and semi-professional group of occupations, the chief individual occupations being those of pharmaceutical chemist, engineer, draughtsman and lawyer. When attention is turned to the professions, however, it must not be forgotten that many registrants who will eventually enter the professions are still full-time students at the age of eighteen and so not included in the gainfully-occupied or working population. An indication of subjects being studied by students not gainfully occupied is given in Appendix Table 2, which shows 330 engineering, 220 medical, 183 agricultural, 191 science, 125 theological, 68 dental and 49 law students, while "other and undefined" students, including many at secondary schools not yet specialized in their studies, numbered 1,121.

10. Apprentices. In the case of the skilled trades information is more definite since most registrants destined to follow a skilled trade will already at the age of eighteen have entered the working population and will be within the indenture period. The 8,635 apprentices, who represent 24.6 per cent. of the working registrants were found in their great majority in the skilled manual class of occupations. Outside this class there were apprentice barbers, jockeys, some shop assistants and some factory tradesmen not specifically included in the skilled class. Of all registrants placed in the skilled manual class approximately 75 per cent were apprenticed.

Over 71 per cent of the apprentices were described as students, there being 5,576 part-time technical college students, 44 part-time university students, about 50 part-time at secondary schools and 464 part-time at other schools. The trades most heavily represented among apprentices were those of fitter and turner (1,274), ~~carpenter~~ (1,087), electrical mechanic (958), motor mechanic (889), cabinetmaker and joiner (463), plumber (406), printing trades (301) and baker (239).

11. Others. Among those who were neither articled nor apprenticed there were still substantial numbers of students. 1,883 out of 3,645 of these students were following clerical occupations. 542 were following professional or semi-professional occupation and they outnumbered the articled or apprenticed students in this occupational class. Even in the skilled manual class there was a substantial number of students (504) who were not articled or apprenticed. The detailed occupations may be studied in Table 6.

12. Comparison with 1945. Comparison of the occupational structure of the registrants of 1951 with that of the whole civilian male working population at the Occupation Survey of 1945 is made in Appendix Table 7. Many of the differences in relative importance of specific occupations between the two populations are a reflection of the ordinary progression with age towards positions of greater status. Farm proprietors and managers, administrative personnel, shopkeepers, foremen and protective service workers (police, firemen and watchmen) are rare among the registrants; by contrast, farm workers, pastoral workers, clerks and shop assistants are relatively more numerous. Other differences, however, may reflect changes taking place in the overall composition of the working population, as, for example, the increased proportion in skilled manual occupations and in the administrative, clerical and commercial class as a whole; the decline in rural, hunting and fishing occupations as a whole; the decline in skilled workers in the clothing trades and the increases in the metal trades, the wood and furniture trades and the constructional trades.

TABLE 1. TOTAL REGISTRANTS, GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED REGISTRANTS, ARTICLED AND APPRENTICED REGISTRANTS, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENT REGISTRANTS IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY.

	Aust- ralia	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	N.T.
GAINFULLY OCCUPIED									
Articled	443	269	53	69	12	28	9	3	-
Full-time students	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part-time students	357	214	40	55	10	26	9	3	-
Others	84	53	13	14	2	2	-	-	-
Apprenticed	8,635	3,559	2,133	1,358	634	665	262	20	4
Full-time students	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Part-time students	6,133	2,619	1,528	1,035	454	316	165	16	-
Others	2,498	940	602	323	179	349	97	4	4
Not articled or apprenticed	26,059	10,343	6,664	3,900	2,244	1,808	1,002	64	34
Full-time students	284	203	33	30	13	5	-	-	-
Part-time students	3,361	1,242	984	411	361	268	72	18	5
Others	22,414	8,898	5,647	3,459	1,870	1,535	930	46	29
Total gainfully occupied	35,137	14,171	8,850	5,327	2,890	2,501	1,273	87	38
NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED									
Full-time students	2,287	813	763	301	200	165	39	4	2
Part-time students	12	2	5	-	3	2	-	-	-
Other students	7	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
All others	233	147	29	36	8	5	8	-	-
Total registrants	37,676	15,134	9,649	5,664	3,105	2,673	1,320	91	40

TABLE 2. FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENT REGISTRANTS, GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AND NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY.

	Aust- ralia	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	N.T.
FULL-TIME STUDENTS									
Gainfully-occupied	290	205	36	30	14	5	-	-	-
Teachers	264	201	20	30	11	2	-	-	-
Others	26	4	16	-	3	3	-	-	-
Not Gainfully occupied	2,287	813	763	301	200	165	39	4	2
Medical students	220	85	55	42	23	14	1	-	-
Dental students	68	38	8	15	2	5	-	-	-
Law students	49	11	22	3	4	6	3	-	-
Agriculture students	183	64	49	30	18	22	-	-	-
Theological students	125	81	19	7	18	-	-	-	-
Science students	191	54	59	16	19	37	6	-	-
Engineering students	330	95	143	26	35	26	4	1	-
Other and undefined students	1,121	385	408	162	81	55	25	3	2
Total full-time	2,577	1,018	799	331	214	170	39	4	2
PART-TIME STUDENTS									
Gainfully-occupied	9,851	4,075	2,552	1,501	825	610	246	37	5
Not gainfully-occupied	12	2	5	-	3	2	-	-	-
OTHER STUDENTS									
	7	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Total students	12,447	4,096	3,358	1,832	1,046	782	285	41	7



TABLE 3. STUDENT REGISTRANTS IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Type of Institution	Aust- ralia	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	N.T.
University:-									
Full-time	941	379	222	119	101	100	19	1	-
Part-time:									
Articled pupils	96	75	5	6	5	2	2	1	-
Apprentices	44	8	6	-	29	-	1	-	-
Others	143	35	28	27	23	15	5	10	-
Total	1,224	497	261	152	158	117	27	12	-
Technical College:-									
Full-time	232	25	174	5	8	20	-	-	-
Part-time:									
Articled pupils	213	113	28	39	3	23	5	2	-
Apprentices	5,576	2,579	1,377	897	244	301	161	16	1
Other	1,590	663	459	112	177	143	34	2	-
Total	7,611	3,380	2,038	1,053	432	487	200	20	1
Agricultural College	146	49	49	25	10	13	-	-	-
Teachers training College	269	201	25	30	11	2	-	-	-
Religious training Colleg	118	80	16	7	15	-	-	-	-
Secondary School:									
Full-time	769	272	253	143	53	28	16	3	1
Part-time	242	62	40	116	7	9	3	5	-
Other School:									
Full-time	102	12	60	2	16	7	4	-	1
Part-time:									
Articled	46	24	7	10	2	1	2	-	-
Apprentices	464	27	143	93	180	14	3	-	4
Other	1,449	491	464	201	158	104	30	1	-
Total	2,061	554	674	306	356	126	39	1	5
No institution specified	7	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Total students	12,447	5,096	3,358	1,832	1,046	782	285	41	7

TABLE 4. GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED REGISTRANTS IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY IN EACH MAIN INDUSTRY GROUP.

Industry Group	Aust- ralia	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	N.T.
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	6,433	2,317	1,379	1,328	582	519	297	10	1
Mining, quarrying	633	354	41	93	24	71	50	-	-
Manufacture, repair	11,790	5,081	3,322	1,468	867	685	356	5	6
Building, construction	3,517	1,401	935	501	245	265	149	16	5
Transport, communication	3,639	1,406	895	610	314	266	133	5	10
Finance, property	1,313	482	335	198	131	122	41	4	-
Commerce	4,606	1,804	1,203	644	468	345	130	7	5
Public administration, professions	1,906	795	368	336	153	136	70	37	11
Personal services	802	340	223	98	63	50	26	2	-
Not stated	498	191	149	51	41	42	23	1	-
Total gainfully occupied	35,137	14,171	8,850	5,327	2,888	2,501	1,275	87	38

TABLE 5. GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED REGISTRANTS IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, IN
EACH MAIN OCCUPATIONAL CLASS

Occupational Class	Aust- ralia	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	A.C.T.	N.T.
Rural, hunting, fishing	6,197	2,252	1,331	1,273	556	486	288	10	1
Professional and semi- professional	1,305	637	310	136	115	83	19	5	-
Administrative, commercial, clerical	7,228	2,749	1,895	1,053	709	565	216	31	10
Skilled manual	9,651	3,966	2,569	1,344	757	655	332	21	7
Manual, not classed according to skill	7,446	3,000	2,061	977	565	532	291	9	11
Unskilled manual	2,277	1,148	409	393	112	115	86	6	8
Service (including protective service)	503	186	132	88	45	32	15	4	1
Occupation not stated	530	233	143	63	29	33	28	1	-
Total gainfully occupied	35,137	14,171	8,850	5,327	2,888	2,501	1,275	87	38

TABLE 6. TOTAL REGISTRANTS, ARTICLED REGISTRANTS AND APPRENTICED REGISTRANTS
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION FOLLOWED

Occupation	Total	Articled		Apprenticed		Not articled or apprenticed	
		Students	Others	Students	Others	Students	Others
Rural, fishing, hunting	6,197	1	-	5	11	160	6,020
Farmers, managers	949	-	-	-	-	22	927
Other farm workers:							
Fruit farm worker	268	-	-	-	1	8	259
Sugar worker	163	-	-	-	-	5	158
Market garden worker	141	-	-	-	2	3	136
Dairy farm worker	1,057	-	-	-	1	10	1,046
Poultry farm worker	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Other farm worker	2,036	1	-	1	4	62	1,968
Pastoral workers:							
Shearer	111	-	-	-	2	1	108
Wool classer	39	-	-	3	-	17	19
Drover	42	-	-	1	-	-	41
Grazing worker	949	-	-	-	1	32	916
Other pastoral worker	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Other rural workers:							
Timber getter	180	-	-	-	-	-	180
Ringbarker, fencer	67	-	-	-	-	-	67
Other	51	-	-	-	-	-	51
Fishing worker	39	-	-	-	-	-	39
Trapper	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
Professional and semi- Professional	1,305	324	74	160	24	542	181
School teacher	365	-	-	1	-	291	73
Male nurse	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pharmaceutical chemist	171	59	18	84	8	2	-
Other medical	7	1	3	-	-	1	2
Religious, social welfare	4	-	-	-	-	1	3
Legal profession	52	37	11	-	-	1	3
Industrial Chemist	89	25	-	3	-	60	1
Other scientific	10	4	-	-	-	3	3
Engineer	84	74	2	3	-	5	-
Surveyor	47	32	-	2	2	7	4
Architect	29	8	14	-	-	7	-
Draughtsman	305	71	9	47	7	141	30
Quantity surveyor	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accountant	8	3	-	-	-	5	-
Ships Officer	4	-	-	1	1	1	1
Journalist	38	8	11	-	-	5	14
Artist	16	-	-	5	1	7	3
Musician	5	-	-	-	-	1	4
Actor	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Radio announcer	12	-	1	-	-	1	10
Photographer	46	1	5	14	5	3	18

TABLE 6. TOTAL REGISTRANTS, ARTICLED REGISTRANTS AND APPRENTICED REGISTRANTS
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION FOLLOWED (Contd.)

Occupation	Total	Articled		Apprenticed		Not articled or apprenticed	
		Students	Others	Students	Others	Students	Others
Administrative, commercial and clerical	7,228	20	6	80	186	2,091	4,845
Administrative occupations	83	1	-	5	1	16	60
Clerk	4,570	9	1	10	2	1,839	2,709
Other indoor clerical	88	1	-	4	1	27	55
Outdoor clerical	147	-	-	-	-	17	130
Shoopkeeper, manager	109	-	-	2	2	4	101
Shop assistant, salesman	2,169	1	1	59	179	174	1,755
Other selling	36	-	-	-	-	5	31
Financial occupations	26	8	4	-	1	9	4
Skilled manual occupations	9,651	11	3	5,465	1,759	504	1,909
Mining worker	27	-	-	-	1	-	26
Bricklayer	111	-	-	37	32	2	40
Carpenter	1,336	-	-	860	227	25	224
Fibrous plaster fixer	76	-	-	9	29	1	37
Painter, paperhanger	227	-	-	58	67	3	99
Plasterer	51	-	-	11	17	1	22
Plumber	439	-	-	342	64	10	23
Tiler	48	-	-	2	13	-	33
Mason	16	-	-	4	4	1	7
Other construction worker	46	-	-	8	18	1	19
Blacksmith	45	-	-	22	12	1	10
Boilermaker	141	-	-	116	18	2	5
Moulder, brassfounder	91	-	-	33	27	1	30
Toolmaker	76	-	-	60	2	1	13
Fitter, turner	1,343	-	-	1,130	144	9	60
Metal machinist	205	-	-	61	11	5	128
Tinsmith, panel beater	135	-	-	70	35	1	29
Pattern maker	67	-	-	62	2	-	3
Welder	98	-	-	21	6	8	63
Motor mechanic	1,068	1	-	669	220	24	154
Aero mechanic	88	-	-	78	5	4	1
Electrical mechanic	1,361	5	2	894	64	207	189
Other mechanic	211	5	1	94	21	21	69
Instrument maker	129	-	-	41	74	1	13
Other metal trades	190	-	-	71	45	8	66
Laboratory assistant	110	-	-	5	1	82	22
Saddler	11	-	-	-	8	-	3
Woolsorter	28	-	-	1	-	11	16
Tailor, cutter	86	-	-	16	51	-	19
Bootmaker repairer	45	-	-	-	25	2	18
Other clothing and textile	22	-	-	2	3	4	13
Baker, pastrycook	339	-	-	57	182	5	95
Other food trades	71	-	-	-	12	7	52
Joiner, cabinetmaker	521	-	-	307	156	9	49
Upholsterer	94	-	-	24	39	3	28
Spray painter	102	-	-	20	20	-	62
Other wood and furniture trades	121	-	-	39	20	9	53
Printing trades	327	-	-	229	72	7	19
Telegraphist	44	-	-	1	1	10	32
Other skilled occupations	105	-	-	11	11	18	65

TABLE 6. TOTAL REGISTRANTS, ARTICLED REGISTRANTS AND APPRENTICED REGISTRANTS
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION FOLLOWED (Contd.)

Occupation	Total	Articled		Apprenticed		Not articled or apprenticed	
		Students	Others	Students	Others	Students	Others
<u>Manual occupations not classed according to skill</u>	7,446	2	-	407	374	232	6,431
Mining occupations	271	-	-	-	-	7	264
Building occupations	610	-	-	10	9	23	568
Metal trades occupations	1,042	2	-	166	59	38	777
Stone, clay & glass worker	77	-	-	-	13	3	61
Paint & chemical worker	215	-	-	-	10	16	189
Clothing & textile worker	663	-	-	58	124	32	449
Food & drink worker	516	-	-	1	11	11	493
Tobacco worker	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Wood, furniture and furnishings worker	667	-	-	60	67	9	531
Paper & printing worker	304	-	-	101	46	22	135
Other factory worker	278	-	-	5	23	2	248
Railway occupations	193	-	-	2	3	3	185
Motor vehicle driver	1,322	-	-	-	3	19	1,300
Carter, delivery man	311	-	-	-	-	7	304
Seaman, boatman	95	-	-	-	2	-	93
Packer, storeman	707	-	-	1	-	18	688
Other manual worker not classed according to skill	166	-	-	3	4	22	137
<u>Unskilled workers</u>	2,277	-	-	5	8	57	2,207
Mine and quarry workers	80	-	-	-	-	1	79
Construction occupations	263	-	-	-	-	5	258
Factory labourers	356	-	-	4	7	11	334
Transport labourers	670	-	-	-	-	20	650
Other unskilled workers	908	-	-	1	1	20	886
<u>Service occupations</u>	503	1	-	14	134	44	310
Police	63	-	-	-	-	33	30
Other protective service	17	-	-	-	-	1	16
Barber	93	-	-	8	72	-	13
Hotel etc. worker	123	-	-	3	3	3	114
Sporting occupations	119	-	-	3	58	-	58
Caretaking and cleaning	34	1	-	-	-	-	33
Other services	29	-	-	-	1	6	22
Private domestic service	25	-	-	-	-	1	24
<u>Occupation not stated</u>	530	-	1	1	2	15	511
<u>Summary:</u>							
Rural, fishing, hunting	6,197	1	-	5	11	160	6,020
Professional and semi- professional	1,305	324	74	160	24	542	181
Administrative	83	1	-	5	1	16	60
Clerical	4,805	10	1	14	3	1,883	2,894
Commercial and financial	2,340	9	5	61	182	192	1,891
Skilled manual	9,651	11	3	5,465	1,759	504	1,909
Manual, not classed according to skill	7,446	2	-	407	374	232	6,431
Unskilled manual	2,277	-	-	5	8	57	2,207
Service occupations	503	1	-	14	134	44	310
Occupation not stated	530	-	1	1	2	15	511
Total gainfully occupied	35,137	359	84	6,137	2,498	3,645	22,414

TABLE 7. OCCUPATIONS OF GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED REGISTRANTS, 1951 AND OCCUPATIONS OF ALL GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED MALES AT THE OCCUPATION SURVEY OF 1ST JUNE, 1945

Occupation	Regis- trants 1951	Occupied males 1945	Per cent of total	
			1951	1945
<u>Rural, hunting, fishing</u>	6,197	453,455	17.64	23.39
Owners, managers	949	264,519	2.70	13.64
Farm workers	3,705	116,744	10.54	6.02
Pastoral workers	1,158	44,436	3.30	2.29
Other rural workers	298	22,566	0.85	1.17
Fishermen, trappers	87	5,190	0.25	0.27
<u>Professional and semi-professional</u>	1,305	76,277	3.71	3.93
Teaching	365	16,451	1.04	0.85
Other	940	59,826	2.67	3.08
<u>Administrative, clerical, commercial</u>	7,228	355,111	20.57	18.32
Administrative (excl. shopkeeper)	83	78,108	0.24	4.03
Clerical	4,805	135,763	13.67	7.00
Shopkeeper, manager	109	70,445	0.31	3.63
Shop assistant, salesman	2,169	49,320	6.17	2.55
Other selling and financial	62	21,475	0.18	1.11
<u>Skilled manual</u>	9,651	366,640	27.47	18.91
Mining	27	3,668	0.08	0.19
Constructional trades	2,350	69,917	6.69	3.60
Metal trades	5,248	197,702	14.93	10.20
Clothing and textiles trades	153	10,875	0.44	0.56
Food trades	410	17,413	1.17	0.90
Wood and furniture trades	838	15,218	2.38	0.78
Printing trades	327	6,726	0.93	0.35
Other skilled (incl. foreman)	298	45,121	0.85	2.33
<u>Manual, not classed according to skill</u>	7,446	433,346	21.19	22.35
Mining occupations	271	24,651	0.77	1.27
Construction occupations	610	26,493	1.74	1.37
Factory occupations	3,771	230,818	10.73	11.90
Railway occupations	193	12,141	0.55	0.63
Motor vehicle driver	1,322	58,592	3.76	3.02
Other transport worker	406	21,372	1.16	1.10
Packer, storemen	707	45,121	2.01	2.33
Other manual worker	166	14,158	0.47	0.73
<u>Unskilled manual worker</u>	2,277	144,908	6.48	7.47
<u>Protective service occupations</u>	80	22,239	0.23	1.15
<u>Other service occupations</u>	398	62,337	1.13	3.22
<u>Private domestic service occupations</u>	25	8,993	0.07	0.46
<u>Occupation not stated</u>	530	15,557	1.51	0.80
Total gainfully occupied	35,137	1,938,863	100.00	100.00

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